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ers at a funeral; the very expression of emotion and "thought" serves to falsify both. Had we more books fit to stand comparison with this *Commentary*, the outlook would be less dubious by far. For, to be plain, philosophy is neither a combination of self-titillating assurance with purblind idiocy, nor of self-appreciative opinionatedness with an altruism that weeps over the mob and never does a good turn to a single individual. In any case, Professor Smith has made it perfectly plain yet again that those who forego profound scholarship also forego the right to indulge even superficial criticism.

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The Structure of Lasting Peace. HORACE MEYER KALLEN. Boston: Marshall Jones Company. 1918. Pp. xv + 187.

If the Allies are fighting for any one thing it should be for a righteous world after the war. It is not so much lack of power and means, as lack of imagination, good will, generosity and patience that makes a world of social and economic justice seem so remote. But the world is getting such an education in patience, self-sacrifice and social purposes, that its old helplessness, its old inertia of habit and tradition need no longer be treated so respectfully. The first thing to do in the way of getting a rational world is to really want it. If we really want it, the chief obstacle to getting it is a confusion of bad habits, outworn traditions and selfish interests. These however are not immutable. Measures can be taken to remove them and to prevent their coming back, if we really wish to and will to.

Of course the great obstacle at present to a righteous world is the German will, organized for conquering and exploiting the world. No peace can have the elements of stability that does not begin with making Germany powerless for harm in the future. A lasting peace will then have to be a peace dictated by the powers that are fighting for democracy. But it must be dictated in a spirit of loyalty to the real democracy of the future; it must not aim to recover and keep the sham democracy of the *status quo ante*. Our past experience in diplomacy, our precedents, are based on that sham democracy. And the hosts of interests commonly designated as capital and class are the mark of it, and these, after the German peril, are the second obstacle to justice and durable peace. To win back the old pluralistic nationalism, will be to perpetuate the old frictions and dangers. Only an organized internationalism in the form of a league of nations with arrangements for preventing the misunderstandings and cross-purposes of the past can transform humanity into a world society. Of this ideal America, though hardly perhaps aware of it yet, is the uncompromised champion, and President Wilson the spokesman.

And for this transformation we must depend not upon the forces to whom the past has been most advantageous, but upon those other human forces that the industrial society we know has so wasted, namely the world of labor. That the world of labor is capable of self-direction toward beneficent social reorganization has been shown by the labor party of England. And in all this organization of social intelligence, opportunities and resources, the most important instrumentality is education. "Take care of education and education will take care of the rest."

This is of course looking far ahead, but is a really international cooperative democracy more unlike our present piecemeal makeshifts than these are unlike the arrangements of the feudal system? And since the feudal system began to go to pieces, the movement of history has been in the direction of more and more comprehensive democracies. Group self-consciousness has struggled to expression and to the overthrow of irresponsible monarchy (except, of course, in Germany). The tragedy of history is the set-back that Napoleon gave to democracy and to international understanding. The harm he did the world can not, probably, be exaggerated. In Germany the old régime is so powerfully intrenched because there it has managed to get itself supported by the very principle of nationality, the progress of which it opposes. When the old régime is really defeated, we have every right to believe that democratic group-consciousness will overflow its old banks, since life itself will be internationalized through trade and industry. Thus, a world society defended by a league of nations is, after all, not a romantic dream, but the state of things that we have been actually approaching for a very long time. Anyway only a democratic social unification of the world can guarantee enduring peace. Germany aimed, no doubt, at a social unification, but it was to be an autocratic unification defended by German police. Peace will not come that way; humanity wants other things beside material prosperity. The democratic world society will, of course, need its policemen, and the responsibility for protecting that society must not belong to any one member of it but to the society itself.

That, as nearly as I can sum it up, leaving out the detail, is the thesis of Dr. Kallen's essay. A doubtful reader might call his argument optimistic and over confident. But where a great deal has to be said in a few pages there is not much space for qualification. The enthusiasm of the book is a noble enthusiasm, and enthusiasm, when it is noble, usually strikes observers as headed for disillusion. And some disillusion has come—the tragic process of the Russian Revolution, and more recently the decision of the American Federation of

Labor to cling to its traditional programme of class antipathy and party advantage in terms of wages, time and overtime. It is, nevertheless, well to repeat "Let the leaders of the American Federation of Labor beware how they answer the call of the representatives of the working classes of our Allies. It is these who to-day 'stand behind' the President, holding up his hands and reenforcing his power for peace and freedom. To refuse to work with them is to refuse to work with him" (p. xiii).

Such disappointments do not prove illusion. Dr. Kallen has called attention to a great many points that must be taken into consideration in any serious attempts to socialize the world, and his discussion is much more detailed and concrete than my summary suggests. And Dr. Kallen is no pacifist; Germany must pay the costs. There is such a thing as justice and Germany must know it; while there are no penalties for international crime, there is no international society.

I wish, however, that a place had been found for the patriotic and socially-minded capitalist, Henry Ford, for example. I am sure this country is full of him. Not every man that knows how to ride in the saddle is a tory and not every foot-sore brother is a statesman. I would not give the impression that Dr. Kallen thinks he is, but some who are tories and some who are foot-sore might jump to that conclusion. They would, however, be wrong. The book presents an idea, a purpose, which can, very likely, be realized only in part. But how great a part that is depends upon the will of those who create whatever comes about in the way of social and political reconstructions. And the education, which is so important, must be an education not of the few, but of the many.

The source of Dr. Kallen's faith is a high confidence in human nature, in its power, not to drift miraculously into Heaven, but to develop its own best potentialities when conditions no longer thwart its natural and prosperous growth; such confidence, no matter how often it be disappointed, is the beginning of effective purpose.

The chapter-headings indicate as follows the subject matter in detail.

Introductory: Precedent and Adventure in the Organization of Peace.

The "Principle of Nationality:" Natural Rights and the Evolution of Nationality.

The "Principle of Nationality:" Nationality and Sovereignty. Nationality and the Economic Life of States.

Nationality, Citizenship, and the European State System.

Some Problems of Readjustment: Political Boundaries and National Rights.

Some Problems of Readjustment: Contributions and Indemnities.
The Equality of Nations before the Law and Some of Its Pre-requisites.

The Federalization of Sovereign States: A Precedent not According to International Law.

The Federalization of Sovereign States: Preliminaries, Conditions, and Principles of a League of Nations.

Epilogue: Human Nature and the Limits of Internationalism.

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An Experimental Study of Abnormal Children, With Special Reference to the Problems of Dependency and Delinquency. OLGA BRIDGMAN. The Univ. of Cal. Press. University of California Publications in Psychology, Vol. 3, No. 1. 1918. Pp. 59.

Dr. Bridgman reports the relationship of mental age, together with some inherited and environmental conditions, to the groups of dependents and delinquents who have been examined in the psychological clinic of the University of California Hospital.

Two hundred and five children were classified as delinquent. For the 98 boys the age mode and average was 13; for the 107 girls the average was 15, mode 16. Both sexes had average mental age of 11 by the Binet scale (Goddard Revision). Counting all children of 11 years mental age with four years retardation as morons, and therefore in the definitely feeble-minded group, 32 per cent. of the total number of delinquent children are feeble-minded by this classification.

The average age of dependents is lower than delinquents, 10 for boys and 12 for girls, with average mental age a little over 8 for both. The smaller degree of retardation for boys is attributed to the lower average age, since the older boys pass over more quickly into the delinquent class. By the Goddard classification, 26 per cent. are morons or lower, 34 per cent. normal, 40 per cent. borderline (11-12 years).

These results show that children of both groups have a low mental age. The greater number, however, are in the moron group. This is especially true of the delinquents. Dr. Bridgman believes that her results confirm those of previous studies, which have stated a percentage of feeble-minded delinquents ranging from 28 to 89 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that these children were a selected group, since they were all brought to the clinic for examination. Besides the faults of the eleven-year level of the scale, which Dr. Bridgman admits, we find that the children above this mental age all have "serious defects of character," as may be read-